Why Automation Matters

Automation frees us from repetitive, administrative tasks that would otherwise require manual effort or coding. This allows us to focus on higher-level, high-impact work.

What is No-Code Workflow Automation?

Workflow automation involves connecting building blocks, called **nodes** in n8n, to complete a process automatically. Each node performs a single task – such as sending an email, updating a spreadsheet, or checking form submissions.

- **Trigger:** Every workflow starts with a trigger, which initiates the process.
- **Nodes:** Steps that follow automatically execute in order.
- **No-Code Approach:** n8n allows building workflows visually, without writing scripts. Drag, drop, and link nodes to create powerful automations efficiently.

Example Workflow:

- Monitor your inbox for new emails.
- Use AI to tag urgent messages.
- Log details in a Google Sheet.
- Send alerts via Slack for high-priority emails.

→ This approach replaces repetitive tasks, reduces human error, and frees time for strategic work.

When to Use n8n

n8n is ideal for both personal and business workflows that are tedious or repetitive. Whether creating a quick proof-of-concept or deploying a production-grade automation, n8n provides:

- Full self-hosting capabilities for data control
- Support for complex branching logic
- The ability to integrate raw APIs or custom code when needed

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Key Principle: *Solve a real problem first, then design your workflow to address it. Avoid creating complexity for its own sake.*

Cautions and Considerations

As workflows scale:

- Monitor long-running workflows for reliability
- Ensure sensitive data is secure
- Keep infrastructure organized and maintainable

Exploring the n8n Interface

The n8n interface consists of several key areas:

1. **Dashboard**
    - Central hub for all workflows
    - Manage workflow status (active/inactive)
    - Search, sort, filter, and organize using tags
2. **Credentials**
    - Securely store API keys and logins for connected apps (Slack, Google Sheets, Notion, etc.)
3. **Executions**
    - Track workflow runs
    - View status, start time, duration, and logs
    - Inspect outputs and errors for debugging
4. **Canvas**
    - Workspace for designing automations
    - Add new workflows and rename them
    - Drag and drop nodes to build automation visually
    - Zoom, tidy-up, and manage node layout
    - Connect nodes by dragging lines and optionally insert code or intermediate steps

Building Your First Workflow

1. **Create a new workflow**
    - Click **New Workflow** to open the Canvas
    - Add a trigger node to define when the workflow runs
2. **Adding and Configuring Nodes**
    - Add a **Set node** to create or modify variables
    - Switch between Table, Schema, and JSON views for data exploration
    - Execute nodes individually to debug
3. **Connecting Nodes**
    - Drag lines to link nodes in sequence
    - Hover over connections to insert or remove nodes
4. **Monitoring and Testing**
    - Review logs in Executions for inputs, outputs, and errors
    - Tag executions for easier tracking
    - Copy executions to reproduce scenarios
5. **Saving and Sharing Workflows**
    - Export workflows as JSON
    - Import workflows from URLs or local files
    - Undo changes using CTRL + Z (Windows) or Command + Z (Mac)

Tips:

- Save frequently (n8n does not auto-save while editing)
- Use sticky notes for reminders or annotations

Triggers in n8n

Triggers are the starting point of every workflow in n8n. They determine **when** and **how** a workflow runs and act as the entry gate for all subsequent steps.

Types of Triggers

1. **Manual Trigger**
    - Used primarily for **building and testing workflows**.
    - Activates instantly when clicking **Execute Workflow** or running the node itself.
    - Ideal for developers and automation builders to verify steps quickly without waiting for external events.
2. **Form Trigger**
    - Collects real user input, perfect for workflows initiated by **user submissions** (e.g., feedback forms, sign-ups).
    - When the **form is submitted**, the node highlights with a green border and a tick to indicate successful execution.
    - The captured data can be passed downstream to other nodes for processing, like updating a CRM, adding subscribers to a newsletter, or sending automated responses.

Form Configuration Tips:

- Customize **Form Title** and **Description** to clarify its purpose.
- Add **Form Elements** such as text fields, dropdowns, or emails to capture specific user input.
- Example: A "Full Name" field with text input type can collect user names for personalized follow-ups.

Connecting External Apps with n8n

n8n's real strength lies in integrating with the apps and tools you already use, such as **Gmail, Slack, Notion, Airtable, Trello, or OpenAI**. This enables workflows to:

- Send messages automatically
- Update spreadsheets
- Sync project or knowledge data
- Pull content from external sources

Credentials – The Key to Integration

To connect external apps, n8n uses **credentials**, which securely store login information or API keys. Once set up, credentials can be reused safely across workflows.

Common Examples:

- Gmail → **OAuth** credentials for sending automated emails
- Slack → **API credentials** to post messages to channels
- OpenAI → **API key** for text generation tasks
- Google Drive, Notion, Airtable, Trello → Pull or push data into workflows

Creating Credentials in n8n

There are two main ways to create credentials:

1. **Directly in a Node:**
    - While configuring an action, select **Create New** credentials.
    - For API-based services, simply paste the API key.
    - Example: OpenAI API key copied from your OpenAI account.
2. **Using the Credentials Manager:**
    - Pre-create credentials in the dashboard before building workflows.
    - Useful for managing multiple credentials centrally.

Types of Credentials:

- **API Key:** Simple and straightforward for services like OpenAI or weather APIs.

- **App-Based:** Requires secure login and token authorization for apps like Google Sheets or Slack.

Note: Credential setup can be complex, but it is essential for secure and reliable automation. In this course, credentials are preconfigured for simplicity.

Conditional Logic in n8n Workflows

In real-world processes, tasks rarely follow a simple, linear path. **Different inputs often require different actions**. **Conditional logic** allows a workflow to "think" and choose the appropriate path based on the data it receives.

Why Branching Matters

Consider a support system: a VIP enterprise inquiry should be handled differently than a casual request from a low-tier user. Branching ensures workflows can route tasks appropriately, improving efficiency and customer satisfaction.

Branching Nodes: If vs Switch

n8n provides two primary ways to implement branching:

1. ***If Node***
    - Answers a **yes/no question** with two paths:
        - Condition met → Path A
        - Condition not met → Path B
    - Supports stacking multiple conditions using **AND** or **OR** logic.
2. **Switch Node**
    - Compares a single field value against **multiple options**.
    - Automatically routes to the matching branch.
    - Useful for categorizing items or routing tasks based on several potential outcomes.

Rules of Thumb:

- Use **If** for binary decisions.
- Use **Switch** when choosing from multiple categories.
- Always include a **Default or Fallback branch** to handle unexpected values.

Example: Order Management Workflow

Imagine a workflow for handling orders:

1. **Prioritize Bulk Orders (If Node)**
    - Field: **Quantity**
    - Condition: Quantity > 14 → Mark as bulk order
    - Otherwise → Regular order
    - Benefit: Ensures high-value orders receive special attention, improving efficiency and customer satisfaction.
2. **Route Orders by Category (Switch Node)**
    - Field: **Category**
    - Conditions:
        - "Books" → Books team
        - "Electronics" → Electronics team
        - Default → General team
    - Benefit: Multiple potential categories are easily managed without overly complex If statements.

Transforming and Cleaning Data in n8n

Data is rarely perfect. Users often enter information with typos, inconsistent capitalization, or extra spaces. Without cleaning, **this messy data** can cause duplicate records, login errors, or inaccurate reporting. Proper data transformation ensures automations run reliably and outputs remain consistent.

Fields and Values

In n8n, all data is structured in **fields**, where each field has:

- **Name:** Identifier for the type of data (e.g., email)
- **Value:** The actual data (e.g., Alice@example.com)

This name-value structure is consistent across nearly all nodes, forming the foundation for dynamic automation.

Static vs. Dynamic Values

- **Static values:** Remain fixed until manually changed (like a sticky note).
- **Dynamic values:** Update automatically during workflow execution.

Dynamic values in n8n are defined using **expressions**, enclosed in double curly brackets: {{$json.fieldName}}.

Examples:

- {{$json.email.toLowerCase()}} → Converts an email field to lowercase.
- {{$now.format('yyyy-MM-dd')}} → Returns today's date in YYYY-MM-DD format.

Dynamic values allow workflows to adapt to incoming data automatically. Static and dynamic content can be mixed in the same field:

Hi, I'm Alice and the date is {{$now.format('yyyy-MM-dd')}}

Expressions in Practice

Expressions let you manipulate and transform data dynamically. They can reference previous nodes' JSON data, perform calculations, or format text and dates.

Practical uses:

- Cleaning email addresses: trimming spaces and standardizing case.
- Formatting names or dates consistently.
- Combining fixed text with dynamic content for personalized messages.

Choosing the Right Node for Transformation

1. **Set Node**
    - Ideal for **simple** **transformations** or renaming/adding fields.
    - Can apply expressions directly to a single field.
    - Example: {{$json.email.trim().toLowerCase()}}
        - Trims spaces and converts the email to lowercase in one step.
2. **Code Node**
    - Use for **complex** **logic or** **multiple** **fields**.

- Supports multi-line transformations and custom logic.
- Example: Cleaning emails **and** capitalizing attendee names simultaneously.

Rule of Thumb:

Simple, one-field changes → Set node

Multi-field transformations or complex logic → Code node

Combining Data Streams with the Merge Node

In workflows, it's common to work with data coming from multiple sources. The **Merge node** in n8n allows you to combine these streams into a single, unified dataset.

How the Merge Node Works

- **Matching Field:** The node aligns data from both streams using a common field (e.g., username).
- **Output:** Produces a single enriched dataset containing combined information.

Example:

- List A: Usernames → Alice, Bob, Carol
- List B: Emails → alice@example.com, bob@example.com, carol@example.com
- Merge on username → Each record now has both username and email.

When to Use the Merge Node

- When a workflow splits into multiple branches and you need to **bring the data back together**.
- When combining **enriched data** from one branch with **external records** from another.
- Ideal for ensuring all relevant information is **centralized** before continuing further workflow steps.

The Merge node is a key tool for keeping workflows organized and data unified, especially when working with multiple sources or branches.

Testing and Validating Workflows in n8n

Before deploying any automation into production, **testing and validation are essential**. They ensure workflows run correctly and produce reliable results.

❖ *Testing*

Testing confirms that each step in a workflow behaves as expected. Since workflows are chains of interconnected nodes, a failure in a single step can break the entire automation.

Instead of running a full workflow and discovering issues at the end, n8n allows you to **test individual nodes** using the **Execute Node** button. This approach:

- Catches issues early
- Saves time during debugging
- Makes it clear **where** and **why** something failed
- Builds confidence in your automation logic

Testing Individual Nodes

Imagine an onboarding workflow for new employees that:

1. Collects employee details
2. Sends a Slack message
3. Creates user accounts

If the Slack configuration is incorrect, running the entire workflow wastes time. By executing **only the Slack node**, the error is immediately visible and can be fixed before continuing.

Although this approach may feel manual, it is far more efficient and precise than debugging after a full run.

❖ *Validating Your Data*

Once a node runs successfully, testing alone is not enough. You must **validate the output data**.

Validation answers a different question:

- Do the fields contain the expected values?
- Is the data formatted correctly?
- Does it follow business rules or constraints?

Testing confirms execution.
Validation confirms correctness.

Example: Validation in an E-commerce Workflow

Consider an online store that automatically generates and sends discount codes to customers.

Business Rules:

- Each code must be **unique**
- Each code must be **exactly 10 characters long**

The workflow executes successfully, and the system reports no errors. However, upon inspecting the output:

- One code is only six characters
- Another code appears twice

The step ran successfully — **testing passed**.
The data violates business rules — **validation failed**.

This is like printing gift cards: the printer worked, but some cards have the wrong amounts printed.

Handling Validation Failures

To prevent these issues:

- Add checks to confirm data meets required rules
- If validation fails:
    - Regenerate the data
    - Halt the workflow
    - Or route to a correction or fallback path

For example:

- If a discount code is not 10 characters long → regenerate
- If a duplicate code exists → stop the workflow

This prevents incorrect data from reaching customers or external systems.

Why Testing and Validation Work Best Together

- **Testing** isolates technical problems and logic errors
- **Validation** ensures data quality and business correctness

Together, they transform workflows from simple prototypes into **production-ready systems** that are:

- Reliable
- Predictable
- Scalable

Key Takeaway

Testing ensures something runs. Validation ensures it's right.
Both are required for safe, professional-grade automation.

Debugging Workflow Errors in n8n

Errors are inevitable in automation. Even with careful testing, workflows running in production can fail due to external APIs being unavailable, missing fields, or unexpected data formats. What matters is **how we detect, understand, and respond to those failures**.

When Workflows Fail

By default, when an error occurs, n8n **stops the workflow execution immediately**. While this prevents further damage, it can also block automations and leave issues unnoticed if we are not actively monitoring them.

That's why proper error handling is critical for reliable, production-ready workflows.

Why Error Handling Matters

Good error handling ensures that:

- Failures are detected immediately
- We get enough context to debug quickly
- Errors don't silently break business-critical automations

Instead of guessing why something stopped working, we receive clear signals and actionable information.

Creating a Global Error Workflow

n8n allows us to create a **global Error Workflow**, which acts as a safety net for all automations.

- Whenever a workflow fails, this error workflow is triggered automatically
- Each workflow can be linked to **one central error workflow** from its settings
- This creates a single place to handle failures across the entire system

Inside the error workflow, we can:

- Log error details
- Send alerts to Slack or email
- Push errors into dashboards or monitoring tools

Understanding the Error Trigger

The global error workflow starts with an **Error Trigger node**.

This trigger automatically receives valuable debugging information, such as:

- Workflow name
- Execution ID
- Failing node
- Direct link to the execution history

From there, we can decide how to respond:

- Notify the team
- Store the error for later analysis
- Escalate critical failures

Raising Errors Intentionally

Not all errors should happen by accident. Sometimes, we want to **stop a workflow on purpose** when data violates business rules.

This is where the **Stop and Error node** comes in.

Example:

- Check order quantity
- If quantity is less than 1 or greater than 1,000
- Stop the workflow and raise an error

This prevents invalid data from flowing downstream and causing larger issues later in the process.

Local Checks vs. Global Monitoring

Use the right tool for the right level of control:

- **Stop and Error node**
  - Local, rule-based validation
  - Enforces business rules within a workflow
- **Error Workflow + Error Trigger**
  - Global monitoring
  - Captures unexpected failures across all workflows

Both should always log or notify errors so issues can be addressed quickly.

Key Takeaway

Local errors protect data quality.
Global error workflows protect system reliability.

Triggering Workflows from External Events in n8n

Automations usually start **automatically**, driven by events happening outside n8n. This is where **webhooks** come in.

❖ *From Manual Triggers to Webhooks*

Manual and Form triggers rely on human action. While useful for testing and user-initiated workflows, most production automations begin when **another system sends data automatically**.

Examples include:

- A new user signup

- A completed order
- A failed payment
- An error log from an external service

These are called **external events**, and webhooks allow n8n to react to them instantly.

What Is a Webhook?

A webhook is like a **doorbell for your workflow**.

- n8n generates a unique URL
- External apps or services send data to that URL
- The moment data arrives, the workflow starts automatically

No buttons. No manual execution. The external system triggers the workflow for you.

Setting Up a Webhook Trigger

To listen for external events, we use the **Webhook Trigger node**.

- Add the node to a workflow
- n8n provides a unique webhook URL
- Any service that supports webhooks can send requests to this URL

As soon as a request hits the webhook, the workflow executes with the incoming data available for processing.

Filtering Incoming Events

Not every event should trigger the same process.

- Relevant events continue through the workflow
- Irrelevant events stop immediately

➔ This keeps workflows efficient, focused, and predictable.

Listen, Filter, Act

This pattern is the foundation of real-time automation:

1. **Listen** → Webhook receives external events
2. **Filter** → Conditional logic decides what matters

3. **Act** → Automation responds instantly

Together, webhooks and conditional logic enable workflows that are **fast, precise, and completely hands-off**.

Key Takeaway

Webhooks turn n8n into a real-time automation engine, reacting instantly to what happens outside your system.

Using API Data and Large Language Models (LLMs) in n8n

Modern automation relies heavily on **external data** and **intelligent processing**. By combining APIs and LLMs, n8n workflows can fetch, interpret, and act on real-world data automatically.

Why This Matters

- **APIs** allow workflows to access data from other systems: CRMs, payment platforms, support tools, or databases.
- **LLMs** add intelligence: summarizing text, classifying messages, or generating new content.

Together, APIs and LLMs make workflows **smarter, faster, and more autonomous**.

How APIs Work in n8n

An API is a communication interface between systems, similar to ordering at a restaurant:

- You place a request → the system responds with data.
- In n8n, the **HTTP Request node** handles this: sending requests, receiving responses (usually in JSON), and making the data available for downstream nodes.

Example:

- Fetch a list of support tickets from an API
- Inspect the fields (userId, priority, status) in **Schema** or **Table View**
- Use these fields to decide workflow actions (escalate, close, or ignore a ticket)

Filtering and Branching API Data

Not all incoming data is relevant. Use **If** or **Switch nodes** to filter and branch:

- Example: Pull ten customer records but only process those with a budget > 20,000
- Only relevant data continues downstream, keeping the workflow efficient

APIs Behind the Scenes

Many action nodes like **Slack, Google Sheets, or Notion** are essentially HTTP requests under the hood. n8n handles authentication and simplifies the process.

If a native integration doesn't exist or you need more control, the **HTTP Request node** can handle custom API calls, making it a versatile tool for any workflow.

From APIs to AI

Once we fetch data from APIs, we can add **intelligence** using LLMs:

- LLMs interpret, summarize, and classify information automatically
- Example: Customer feedback says, *"The checkout crashed and I lost my cart."*
    - Without LLM: Manual tagging or complex rules
    - With LLM: One API call (e.g., to OpenAI or Hugging Face) can classify it as a bug, feature request, or praise

Combining APIs and LLMs

1. **APIs** bring in real-world data
2. **Logic nodes** filter and branch based on business rules
3. **LLMs** analyze, summarize, or generate insights

Together, these capabilities transform simple workflows into **intelligent systems** that **understand and act** on information automatically.

Key Takeaway

APIs supply the data. LLMs interpret it. Logic nodes act on it.
The combination enables truly intelligent, automated workflows that go beyond rote tasks.

Category	Purpose	Key Features / Nodes	Use Cases	Tips / Best Practices
HTTP Request	Fetch or send data to external systems via APIs	- HTTP Request node- Supports GET, POST, PUT, DELETE- Receives JSON, XML, or other formats- Handles authentication	- Pull user or product data from APIs- Send notifications to external services- Custom integrations	- Inspect response in Table/Schema/JSON view- Use credentials for secure access- Validate responses before passing downstream
Transform / Filter	Clean, modify, or selectively process data before further workflow steps	- Set node (simple field updates)- Code node (complex transformations)- If / Switch nodes (conditional branching)	- Clean email addresses, normalize names- Filter records by business rules (budget, status)- Branch workflows based on conditions	- Use Set node for quick transformations- Use Code node for multi-field or multi-step logic- Always validate transformed data
LLM Call	Analyze, classify, summarize, or generate new content from text or data	- OpenAI node, Hugging Face node, or HTTP Request to LLM API- Input: text or JSON- Output: labeled, summarized, or generated content	- Classify customer feedback- Summarize long messages- Generate emails, reports, or insights	- Treat LLMs as another API call- Combine with Transform/Filter to act only on relevant data- Validate output before sending downstream

Building Robust, Real-World Automation in n8n

❖ **Real-World Example**

Imagine working at **Acme Logistics**, where your workflow receives delivery reports from couriers via a webhook:

1. **Validate Input** → Check for critical fields like order ID

2. **Transform Data** → Standardize formats and enrich with customer details via an API call
3. **Decide Action** → If a package is delayed, alert operations; otherwise, log quietly

This simple example uses most core workflow building blocks.

Core Building Blocks of Reliable Workflows

Workflows are more than just "running steps." They are modular and reusable. Common building blocks include:

Block	Purpose
Trigger	Starts the workflow (manual, form, webhook)
Validation	Ensures input data meets requirements
Data Transformation	Cleans, formats, or merges incoming data
API Calls	Pulls or pushes data to external systems
Decisions / Conditional Logic	Branches the workflow based on rules
Actions	Executes tasks like sending messages, creating records, or updating systems
Error Handling	Captures failures, logs issues, and triggers corrective workflows

The order of blocks may vary depending on the scenario, but these elements are almost always present.

Plan Before You Build

Clarity beats complexity. Before starting, answer:

- What triggers this workflow?
- What inputs do we need?
- What outputs should it produce?
- Which external services are involved?

A simple **plan-first checklist**:

1. List actions

2. Define inputs
3. Define outputs
4. Decide rules / conditional logic
5. Select API calls

With this clarity, building in n8n becomes a matter of **snapping blocks together**.

Making Workflows Reusable

Reusable workflows save time and reduce errors. Best practices include:

- **Avoid hard-coded values** → Use configuration nodes or Edit Fields
- **Validate inputs consistently** → Ensure predictable behavior
- **Keep outputs standardized** → For example, consistent date or text formats
- **Document logic clearly** → Use comments or sticky notes so anyone can follow the workflow at a glance

Plan first → Use core building blocks → Document logic

Aspect	Reusable Workflow	Non-Reusable / Breakable Workflow
Definition	A workflow designed to be **modular, predictable, and adaptable** for multiple use cases	A workflow that works only for a single scenario or dataset and **breaks easily**
Inputs / Outputs	Clearly defined inputs and standardized outputs; predictable data formats	Inputs or outputs are hard-coded, inconsistent, or rely on ad-hoc assumptions
Hard-Coded Values	Avoids hard-coded values; uses configuration nodes, variables, or credentials	Contains hard-coded values (IDs, emails, file paths), making it brittle when changed
Validation	Checks inputs and data integrity before processing	Skips validation; errors propagate when data is missing or formatted incorrectly

Error Handling	Implements error nodes, fallback branches, or global error workflows	Minimal or no error handling; failures stop the workflow and may go unnoticed
Documentation / Comments	Nodes are named clearly; comments or sticky notes explain logic	Nodes are unlabeled or confusing; logic is hard to follow by others
Scalability	Can handle larger datasets or additional branches with minimal adjustments	Breaks under load or when new conditions are added
Team Adaptability	Easy for others to understand, maintain, or clone	Difficult for others to modify without introducing errors
Maintainability	Easy to update; changing a variable or API endpoint is centralized	Difficult to maintain; changes require editing multiple nodes manually
Reliability	Predictable and consistent; fewer runtime errors	Fragile; small changes can cause workflow failures
Example	Workflow for Acme Logistics: validates delivery reports, enriches data, alerts operations	Workflow hard-coded for one courier system and one date format; fails if data changes

Choosing the Right Automation Strategy in n8n

When building automations, it's tempting to automate **everything**, but not every process is worth the effort. The goal is to focus on high-impact, repeatable, and maintainable automations.

1. Not Everything Should Be Automated

Some tasks are:

- **Too simple** → Minimal effort is needed manually
- **Rare or unstable** → Automating them adds overhead for little gain
- **High maintenance** → Automation costs more than the time it saves

Example: Automating invoice processing for a small business is often worthwhile, while automating a task that occurs once a quarter is usually not.

2. The Automation Audit

Before building, audit each process by asking:

- **Frequency** → How often does this task happen? Daily, weekly, monthly?
- **Time Wasted** → How many hours could automation save?
- **Risk** → What happens if the automation fails?

→ High-frequency, high-efficiency tasks with low risk are prime candidates for automation.

3. Plan Before You Automate

Mapping the workflow upfront prevents wasted effort:

1. **Inputs** → Identify what triggers the workflow (e.g., a new invoice email)
2. **Outputs** → Define the expected result (e.g., data added to a spreadsheet)
3. **Path** → Outline the steps needed to go from input to output

➔ This planning makes building smoother, faster, and more reliable.

4. Automation Opportunity Scoring Matrix

A **scoring matrix** helps prioritize processes based on:

1. **Frequency** → How often the task occurs
2. **Ease of Implementation** → Complexity and number of nodes required
3. **ROI Potential** → Time saved or errors prevented

Example:

- Invoice processing happens **daily**, is fairly easy to automate with templates, and saves **hours of manual work** → high score in all categories → top automation candidate.

How to interpret scores:

- **Assign a score for each category (e.g., 1–5), then sum to get a total (e.g., out of 15).**
- Focus on the **top 3 highest-scoring processes** for automation first.

5. Check for Scalability Risks

Even well-designed automations can fail at scale:

- **Example: Processing thousands** of invoices daily might hit API rate limits or slow database queries

- **Solution:**
    - Add **retries** and error handling
    - Batch large operations
    - Monitor workflow performance

➔ These precautions make workflows **production-ready** and future-proof.

6. Document and Reuse

Documentation ensures workflows remain assets for the team:

- **Node Naming** → Give each node a descriptive name
- **Sticky Notes & Comments** → Explain complex steps or special logic
- **Configuration Notes** → Clarify why an API call has a delay or how a field is formatted

➔ Clear documentation enables workflow reuse, sharing, and easier maintenance.